



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

examination was made of the mortality effect of tuberculosis with different classes, as, for example, where one parent has tuberculosis and where a brother or sister had the disease. The incidence of mortality from tuberculosis was shown to be similar in the case of the insured having either a parent or a brother or sister afflicted with the disease, thus adding to the testimony that tuberculosis is not inherited. A higher death-rate was found for underweights from tuberculosis.

For many years it has been a common belief that the mortality in the southern states is higher than in the northern states. The mortality experience of 14 companies in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi—states in which malarial fever has been prevalent—was investigated. With the exception of Texas the actual mortality varied from the expected from 131 per cent to 178 per cent. However, there has been substantial improvement in the mortality experience in these states. The mortality from typhoid fever has been about one and one half times the standard and from malaria about seven times the standard.

The detailed work of the investigation was done by a force of ten to fifteen girls, with the latest mechanical devices; and, considering the extent of the investigation, its small cost and prompt completion, an interesting comparison might be made between private and public statistical work. This investigation sets a high mark for work of this character and its results should be carefully studied by those interested in any phase of vital statistics.

W. F. GEPHART.

Washington University.

NEW BOOKS

- FONKALSRUD, A. O. *The Scandinavian-American*. (Minneapolis: K. C. Holter. 1915. Pp. 167. 75c.)
- HERSCH, L. *La mortalité chez les neutres en temps de guerre*. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1915. Pp. 36. 1 fr.)
- MILLIS, H. A. *The Japanese problem in the United States*. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xxi, 334. \$1.50.)

This book is published for the Commission on Relations with Japan, under the authority of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The author was formerly agent of the Immigration Commission, in charge of the investigations in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. The report of the commission is

drawn on liberally, and the value of the present work consists largely in putting in more available form the material contained in that report, bringing the subject up to date, and introducing the author's opinions and conclusions.

The bulk of the book is taken up with descriptions and analyses of the life of the Japanese in the various occupations and industries which they have entered on the Pacific coast. It is shown that they have made the greatest impression in agriculture, but that they have also entered other industries in sufficient numbers to have aroused the characteristic anti-Oriental feeling. In agriculture they tend to concentrate on intensive cultivation. When the Japanese first appeared in considerable numbers, they displayed a marked tendency to underbid other laborers in the occupations they entered. This fact, combined with their efficiency and the ease with which they could be secured through contractors, won them favor in the eyes of employers, but aroused antagonism among other workers. These distinctions in wages have now become almost obliterated. In agriculture, they pay high rentals, and have helped to raise land values. The chief objection to them as farmers is the low standard of living they are willing to accept, particularly for women who work in the fields.

The closing chapters of the book deal with the history and motives of the Alien Land law, the characteristics of the Japanese, the problem of assimilation, and various suggestions for improving the situation. It is of significance that the author, as a result of his study, takes his place with the large number of close students of immigration who favor restriction. The plan he favors is a modification of that proposed by Professor Gulick. Throughout the book it is demonstrated that the limitation of Japanese immigration by an international agreement has been a most desirable thing for this country, and the absence of any acute problem and the disappearance of earlier undesirable conditions are due to the very small number of recent immigrants.

The book reveals careful, painstaking, and conscientious investigation, and forms a valuable addition to the concrete studies of alien races in the United States.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.

REELY, M. K. *Selected articles on immigration*. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 1915. Pp. 314. \$1.)

The blind population of the United States, 1910. Bureau of the Census, Bull. 130. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1915. Pp. 52.)

India's appeal to Canada or an account of Hindu immigration to the Dominion. By a Hindu-Canadian. (Victoria, B.C.: India Association, 630 Speed Ave. 1915. 5c.)

Indian population in the United States and Alaska, 1910. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1915. Pp. 285.)